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CAUTION
Avoid Substitutes

HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK

Made from clean, rich milk with the extract of select malted grain, malted in our own Malt Houses under sanitary conditions. Infants and children thrive on it. Agrees with the weakest stomach of the invalid or the aged. Needs no cooking nor addition of milk.

Nourishes and sustains more than tea, coffee, etc. Should be kept at home or when traveling. A nutritious food-drink may be prepared in a moment. A glassful hot before retiring induces refreshing sleep. Also in lunch tablet form for business men.

Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price
Take a Package Home

Prepared by Dissolving in Water Only
NO COOKING OR MIXING REQUIRED.
H. J. H. Malted Milk Co.
MACHINE, WIS., U.S.A.

A MEDICAL TREATISE

By J. B. C. YOUNG.

The little nurse was coming down the hallway with a tray for her patient in room 16. It was about four o'clock, and, of course, Mac Thompson was standing somewhere near, with his hands in his pockets and his hat on the back of his head, waiting for her. Beside him stood Bill Fields, who immediately brought his heels together and bowed profoundly when he saw her coming.

"Hello, Miss Arthur," said Mac, with a most irritating smile.

"How do you do?" said the little nurse primly, and marched on with her tray.

"Allow me," said Mac, as he pushed open the door.

"Thank you, Mr. Thompson." And she whisked past him into the room. Bill disappeared down the hall, and Mac sauntered up and down and waited for his tormentor to reappear.

Out she whisked and was proceeding to pass him with another sweet and preoccupied smile when he caught her apron.

"Let me go this instant, Mac. Let go my apron. I just wish you medical students wouldn't come bothering me when I'm busy."

"Hey? Plural? Which ones have been bothering you? Give me their names. I'll see to them directly. I'm the only medical student licensed to bother you." Mac took out his notebook and pen with a flourish and looked at her in a business-like way.

She had to laugh. "Mac, you ridiculous thing, you'll never be sensible. But, seriously now, you are interrupting me in my work. I wish you would go away." She screwed her face up into a frown.

"I've got my orders. Farewell, cruel young woman." And then he turned right about and walked stiffly down the hall.

"What a boy!" she said scornfully, with a smile at the corner of her mouth.

How she longed to shake him, as she watched him cross the street from hospital that night. Strange how she watched for him every night.

"Hello, honey!" he said next night, when she came out of room 16 with her arms full.

She had just been thinking of him, and she looked up with a smile that was too brilliant to be anything but genuine. Mac's face lost its bantering look and he stooped and kissed the upturned face.

"You darling!" he said huskily.

But the little nurse was petrified with horror. Had he thought she was glad to see him? Did he dare to think she had wanted to see him?

"Oh, how dare you? I—I—" Her thoughts trailed off into nothingness, and she made her escape into her room and had a good weep for very rage. "How dare he? Horrid thing! He took advantage! I'll never, never—" But she did not say what she would never do.

"Miss Arthur," Mac was standing before her in the doorway when she came out of a room next evening. There was grim determination in his face, and the little nurse was panicky. Oh, for anything to stave this reckoning off!

"Oh no! Oh, no, no!" she stammered, and would have fled. He turned quickly, and caught his finger in the door-jamb.

"Jove!" he muttered forcefully, as he rescued his hand and examined it.

"Oh, Mac, I've hurt you! How did I do it? Do let me see it, please do!"

Now Mac, naturally a wily young man, saw his advantage at once, and drew his face up into a still more ex-cruciating scowl.

"Jove!" he said again, pretending that the pain made him oblivious of her presence.

"Dear Mac, do let me see it. I'll bandage it. I'm so sorry, Mac, dear." The little nurse was so truly distressed that she did not care what she said.

"Not out here, come on into this empty room. Jove, but it pains! Are you very sorry?"

"Oh, yes, so sorry!"

"Shame!" thought Mac to himself, "but it's got to be done!" He raised a pained face to her sorrow-stricken one.

"Would you be sorry if my hand had to be amputated?"

"Oh, Mac!" And she buried her head on his arm in tears.

"Would you marry a man with only one hand?"

The little nurse nodded her head, choking with sobs, and Mac cheerfully grinned over her head and winked his eye at the window.

"Oh, but you would rather have a good article than a damaged one."

"I love you anyway, Mac."

"Then it's all right, girlie, for I didn't hurt my hand at all," said Mac cheerfully, printing another kiss on the astonished face of the little nurse. She was so relieved that she kissed him in return.

"Mac, where are you?" came Bill's voice from the hall outside.

"Here."

"Coming to class meeting?" said Bill, putting his head inside the door.

"What the deuce are you doing inside here? Eh? Well, I'll be— Congratulations!" Bill vanished discreetly.

A few minutes later Mac came out of the hospital with a jaunty step. He waved his hand at the little nurse, who openly stood at the window and smiled.

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Bashful men are slaves. Women claim them by right of personal conquest.

WINTER DAIRYING

DONE AT PROFIT

Significant Facts Revealed by Records of Cow Testing Association in Northwestern States.

When asked why they preferred to have all their cows freshen in the spring, a number of farmers in a northwestern state said positively that winter dairying did not pay in that section. The agent of the cow-testing association, therefore, investigated a number of farms to determine whether it was the best practice in that region to have cows freshen in the spring because there is then plenty of grass, and "grass is a cheap feed." He found that the spring-freshened cows gave milk for a time while the pasture was good, but as hot weather and flies came on, the flow gradually decreased until by fall they usually were dry. As the owners thought it did not pay to feed a dry cow, the cows were allowed to browse around all the fall, picking up what feed they could, and in many cases they were forced to "rustle" around the straw pile all winter. As a result, in the spring many cows emerged with ribs showing and were considerably weakened by the time they freshened. They therefore got a poor start in the season, and in many cases their

milk records the following year were still lower. It was not surprising, the agent points out, that the average cow, so mismanaged, could produce only about 150 pounds of butter fat a year.

Many so-called scrub cows, the agent points out, if freshened in the fall and given the right kind of feed and treatment during the winter before coming on grass for the latter part of their lactation period, would prove to be supported fully by the records of the cow-testing association in the same general locality. These records show that the average farm cow that freshens in the fall not only produces more milk and fat, but also is more profitable to keep. In one county many cows which freshened in the fall won a place on the association's honor list for January and continued to produce heavily during the winter. When grass came in the spring these same cows picked up their naturally waning milk flow and finished up with a good yearly production before going dry late in summer. What is still more important, however, from the profit point of view, is that the fall-freshened cows produced the larger part of their records while milk prices were best. With the common idea that "grass is a cheap feed," therefore, the agent would couple the fact that "butter fat is usually cheap at the same time."

The highest January record of this association was made by a cow which produced 1,730 pounds of milk, or approximately 200 gallons, 3.7 per cent

test, or 64 pounds of butter fat. Her milk, however, was sold on a city milk route and brought 20 cents a gallon, or approximately \$40 for the month. On the other hand, if the owner had sold his product on a butter-fat basis he still would have received \$19.20. As it costs him \$5.37 to feed the cow, his profit on a butter-fat basis would have been \$13.83.

On this farm the cows get practically all the alfalfa hay and corn silage that they will eat up clean, and in addition a grain mixture of equal parts of rolled oats, bran, and shorts. Each of the heavier producers gets about ten pounds of this mixture daily. In addition to being well fed, the cows stand comfortably sheltered in a warm barn most of the time and have access to plenty of good water.

During the month six cows in this herd averaged 54.8 pounds of butter fat, worth more than \$16, while the feed cost was approximately \$5.37 apiece. The records kept by the cow tester gave the dairyman exact knowledge of the cost of feed and production in the case of each animal, and thus enabled him to cull out "boarders" and regulate his feed in proportion to the milk production of each cow. The association record for the farmer, however, seemed to establish the fact that, in the region mentioned, winter dairying can be made to pay.

Excursion to Newport, R. I., Aug. 24
See advertisement on page 5.

WOULD ISSUE BONDS.

Telephone Company Seeks to Raise Money to Pay for Improvements.

RUTLAND, August 19. — The New England Telephone and Telegraph company spent \$150,000 in improving their equipment in Vermont to meet the demands of the people for better service, and now they want authority to issue additional bonds in order to pay for the work. A hearing on a petition for this right was held before the Vermont public service commission here with Mat B. Jones of Boston, general counsel, appearing for the telephone interests and State's Attorney C. V. Poulin for the state of Vermont. The company proposes to raise the money required by sale of 1000 shares of stock. The commission did not render any decision in the matter but there was no objection raised and it is generally expected that the petition will be granted.

Chairman R. C. Bacon and his associates also held a hearing of the Horton Power company, which is undertaking an immense water power development in Addison county and elsewhere in Vermont, for the right to spend a greater amount of money in making improvements than was specified in a former order by the commission. E. W. Lawrence of Rutland was counsel for the company and Mr. Poulin represented the state.

POLITICAL ADVERTISING.

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Sen. Page Admits Correctness of Com'r. Williams' Statement of Fact THE LAW OF THE CASE HIS ADMISSION:

Quoting from Senator Page's signed advertisement:

"For several years, as Mr. Williams states, I personally paid out of my own pocket from \$1000 to \$2000 a year, rather than have in our own bank a dollar of paper that was not predicated either upon a Vermont security or a first-class Vermont name. I am glad Mr. Williams has made clear this fact because it might have been difficult to make the public believe that I would make so large a sacrifice to maintain my personal view with reference to out-of-state loans."

THE LAW

Let's read the law, Senator Page, regarding the receiving of a commission by a bank official:

"No officer, trustee, director or employee of a bank shall receive any fee, present, benefit or commission directly or indirectly, from a borrower or applicant for a loan or from anyone negotiating securities at the institution or company of which he is an officer, trustee, director or employee; nor shall he receive any fee, present, benefit or commission, directly or indirectly, for signing with another as accommodation maker, surety or endorser, or for a loan made or securities bought and sold by such institution or company, except the benefit or profit he may derive in common with other depositors or stockholders, and the compensation allowed by such institution or company for services and expenses."—Section 26, Act 158, Laws of Vermont, 1910.

Were you ignorant of the law, Senator Page?

Is it not true that when you paid the directors of your bank \$1000 to \$2000 a year out of your pocket for their indorsement on paper that you were violating the law, Senator Page?

Quoting from Bank Commissioner Williams' statement of Senator Page's banking methods:

"I ascertained that two of the directors of the bank had guaranteed the amount of these out-of-state loans under an arrangement with Senator Page by which he paid them from his own pocket a commission for their guarantees, and he insisted that it was a perfectly proper thing to do; that it made the loans Vermont loans, and that the bank had a right under those circumstances to advertise that all of its investments were made in Vermont either upon real estate loans or with two good Vermont names. I insisted that under the law the directors had no right to guarantee such loans in such amounts, and that the practice must be stopped."

Have you not in your reply to Mr. Williams admitted this charge made against you, Senator Page?

The following is taken from Mr. Williams' expose of Senator Page and his banking methods.

"I found that the Lamoille County Savings Bank and Trust company had been investing in real estate mortgages outside Vermont for several years, the amount at that time being something over one quarter of a million dollars and was advertising under the slogan, 'All in Vermont.' I insisted that under the law the directors had no right to guarantee such loans in such amounts, and that the practice must be stopped, both as to guaranteeing the loans by the

directors, and as to the form of the bank's advertisements; that the other directors whose indebtedness was excessive must reduce it to the legal limit, and was assured that I should have no cause for criticism in those matters in the future."

Is there anything wrong in the above statement, Senator Page? If so will you make a straight denial?

Did your directors at your request and for the consideration paid by you indorse loans in excess of \$10,000? In so doing did you violate the law, Senator Page?

The following section is taken from the banking law of Vermont:

"No loan shall be made to an officer, director or employee of any trust company without the written consent of a majority of the directors; and such loan shall not at any one time, directly or indirectly, exceed five per cent of the capital stock actually paid in, but the discount of bona fide bills of exchange drawn against existing values, and the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by such director, officer, director, officer or employee negotiating the same to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars or a loan upon a pledge of any of the securities which are legal investments and subject to the restrictions thereof to an amount not exceeding the same sum, shall not be prohibited by this section. No loan shall be made by such corporation upon its own stock as collateral."—Section 71, Act number 158, Laws of Vermont, 1910.

In the banking business twenty-five years, and will you say you are not familiar with this law, Senator Page?

Senator Page in his advertisement says: "But the time arrived in October, 1914, when the board of directors, following Mr. Williams' advice, decided to open the bank's doors to out-of-state loans. I reluctantly yielded to this on the condition that the bank should complete a quarter of a century without loaning a dollar of paper that was not based either on a Vermont security or first-class Vermont name."

Do you intend to state, Senator Page, that your bank did not make out-of-state loans before October, 1914?

On November 13, 1912, Mr. Williams wrote the vice-president of the Lamoille County Savings Bank and Trust company as follows:

"You will remember that you very frankly told me that you had overstepped the law in the matter of endorsements and guarantees of out-of-state loans and while you did not, I think, fully admit it, the result of your statement induced me to think that officers of the bank had been receiving what in law would amount to a commission for placing loans, although your method was such as possibly to avoid that charge."

How do you reconcile your statement of not having made out-of-the-state loans until October, 1914, Senator Page?

WILL SENATOR PAGE ANSWER?

—THE ALLEN M. FLETCHER SENATORIAL CLUB, NORTHFIELD, VT.

BASE BALL



Sunday, August 20

3 o'clock in the Afternoon

Married Men

VS.

Single Men

The public is invited to attend this game which will be conducted purely as a means of affording clean and healthy recreation to hundreds who cannot afford golf, automobiles and other forms of Sunday recreation that those blessed with wealth can afford.



Near and Far Sight
In One Pair of Glasses

Can you see distant objects clearly through your reading glasses? Or are you compelled to take them off every time you look off at a distance? Then you need KRYPTOK Glasses.

KRYPTOK combine near and far sight in one solid lens. The lower part is adapted for close vision, the upper part for far vision.

KRYPTOK
GLASSES
THE ONLY INVISIBLE BIFOCAL

JORDAN & SON
Optometrists Opticians

OBJECTS TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. S. Wardner Would Have Senatorial Candidates Save Their Money.

Open letter to
The Hon. Carroll S. Page, United States senator, Washington, D. C., and
The Hon. Allen M. Fletcher, Proctorsville, Vt.

Gentlemen:
Vermonter are aghast at the spectacle you are exhibiting to them. I say "spectacle" advisedly and with the knowledge of a native-born son of Vermont that lavish expenditure of hard-earned money without tangible quid pro quo in sight is regarded by the Vermonter as nothing short of sensational. It shocks the Vermont notions of thrift and frugality. Therefore, I ask you not to disturb further the serenity of this summer season, and I submit as an alternative to your present course of procedure the following:

Instead of the huge and costly broadsides you are spreading before our eyes on the pages of the rustic press, insert little notices (of about one-twentieth the present dimensions) setting forth your respective charms and perfections. At the foot of each little advertisement you can append this note: "To avoid all appearance of bidding for editorial support and to save money for better uses I have decided to discontinue political advertising on a flamboyant scale." This note would, to some extent, smother any wails of disappointment in some of the newspaper offices where long, painful, intelligent and finally successful work has been done these many years to foist upon the state of Vermont the direct primary humbug. The fruits of, as one Vermont editor happily put it, the "fat picking" of this labor the Vermont newspapers are now enjoying while the average Vermont voter looks on with amazement and chagrin.

I have worked constantly, rather hard and almost single-handedly for the past eight years or more to avert from Vermont the disgrace of its being carried away by the absurd direct primary hallucination. I did not succeed. But, while Vermont is the tailender of the states to bow to this piece of political nonsense, I live in hope that Vermont may have the honor of being the first state to confess having made the blunder and to repeal the law and thus show that the state has awakened to the contempt with which the direct primary nostrum is regarded by men whose judgment is of value. Though neither of you gentlemen raised a finger in behalf of Vermont to save the state from the error and burden of a direct primary statute, I do not nurse resentment but offer you gratuitously the above receipt plan for your financial and mental relief.

Should you, in gratitude, having adopted my suggestion, find that some measure of reward is due me, you may pay me, say two thousand dollars (\$2,000), which I figure as about ten per cent of what my plan should save you. Although I need the money, I agree that when you have paid me the above sum I will donate the same to such really worthy Vermont institutions as the Vermont Historical society, the Old Constitution House association, or the Vermont state fair.

With sympathy (which I admit is diluted by amusement) and with assurances of my distinguished consideration, I am, dear sirs,

Your obedient servant,
H. S. WARDNER.

New York, Aug. 16.

TIPPING IS ANCIENT HABIT

Custom Dates Back to 1785 and Was Subject of Much Criticism Even at That Early Time.

If the efforts that are now being made by the London Hairdressers' association for the abolition of tipping meet with success, there will be much jubilation among the many long-suffering victims of the system, and no doubt an equal amount of regret among those who have profited by its continuance, says the Dundee Advertiser.

The habit of giving gratuities would appear to be a very old one, for as far back as 1785 it prevailed. At that date we find a worthy man bitterly complaining of the tips expected by all and sundry when putting up a horse at an inn. Over and above the ordinary bill he must give a shilling to the waiter, to the chambermaid sixpence, to the hostler sixpence, and sixpence to the bootjack, making two shillings and sixpence in all. The next morning at breakfast it was necessary to give sixpence between the waiter and the hostler. That was for one night's stay only. But if the traveler merely put up for refreshment, besides paying a boy to mind the horses, the hostler expected threepence, at dinner the waiter looked for sixpence and the hostler again made threepence; at tea, waiter and hostler shared sixpence. Thus the oldtime traveler gave away two shillings and sixpence a day in tips, which, added to the two shillings and sixpence overnight, made a total of five shillings a day.